Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1854. Another Chapter on the Extravagance of the Present Administration—The Washington Water Works and the Aqueduct—The Squanderings of

the War Department. &c., &c.

The committees on public buildings, of the two courses, have both been changed, and for what purpose, the public mind will very naturally inquire. Not a single man in the House who had ever served on that committee before is now upon it. New men, on that committee before is now upon it. New men, and new members, with the exception of one, have been selected by Speaker Boyd to comprise the committee in the House; and in the Senate Gen. James, a practical and efficient man, is displaced from his position as chairman of that committee. It cannot be denied that the organization of these two committees was effected at the instance of the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce's constitutional advisers demanded that the old committee men should be displaced, and others substituted, and it was done accordingly. And why? Recause the chairmen of both these com-And why? Because the chairmen of both these com-And why? Because the chairmen of both these committees were practical men, who understood their duties, and were prepared to expose and denounce the reckless extravagance, waste and folly now pursued under military superintendence at the Capitol.

No reflection is intended upon the gentlemen placed upon these committees by the interference of the Cabinet; for they had as little idea of being placed to that position as the country had that are considered.

to that position as the country had (that any emergency existed to make it necessary for the administration to meddle in so small a way, with the organization of the House. But these gentlemen are inexinterfere with the designs of the administration. Not one of them would have been selected if it had been thought he would except to the mode of proceeding at the capitol. The alterations of the plan of the building without the authority of law—the vast exense it has incurred, the waste of money in the purhase of the materials, and in the mode of executing the work, and the bold and daring expenditure of im-mense sums of money for fancy marble and fancy sculpure, are the great objects to be covered up and kept from the scrutiny of Congress. It was to hide these out. ageous expenditures-to smother and keep from ublic view these bold and shameful acts of the military managers at the Capitol, that new and inexperi-enced members were placed upon the Building Committees. Such little trickery and small management are worthy of the War Department. But it will prove as ineffective as it was little and contemptible. The servile tools of the Cabinet delight to repre-

ent it as an economical administration—an adminisation whose mission it is to guard the Treasury. ration whose mission it is to guard the Treasury is guarded. Capt. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, who never had any experience in civil life as a builder or architect, is taken from his legitimate duties in the army, and placed over the heads of experienced and distinguished civilians, (whose whose lives have been devoted to the construction of public edifices,) in the superintendence of the great work of enlarging the Capitol. One million of dollars, appropriated by Congress, is placed in his hands, with free authority or heense to expend it as he pleases. Yes, as he pleases. He is allowed to alter plans already approved by the highest authority in the government, at no matter what additional expense—to buy materials in any quantity, at any price, and at any place—to send orders abroad for fine statuary and fancy marbe, and do whatever he likes, without restraint—without restraint, because the government has no other guarantee for the faithful disbursement of the funds, and the proper construction of the work, than his own honor. He has been required to execute no bond, as other disbursing officers are, and has actually under his control, without security, public funds to the amount of one million of dolars per year, for this work alone. Experience shows that no matter how high-toned and honorable Captain Meigs may be as a gentleman, it does not protect government against bad management, waste and extravagance, in the expenditure of the public money.

Congress appropriated, at the last session, one hundred thousand dollars towards the construction of water works to supply Washington and Georgetown with water. In preference to experienced civilians, Captain Meigs was selected to devise and present to the President a plan for that work; which he acordingly did. It is upon a magnificent scale, and will not cost a cent less than seven millions of dollars. No living man who voted to appropriate the money for the commencement of the work, ever dreamed it would cost more than one million. Better plans had already been Now, let us see for one moment how the Treasury is guarded. Capt. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, who

Surely Congress will not hesitate one moment to send him back to his place in the army, arrest the wanton and profligate waste of the public money, and teach the Secretary of War that there is a power which deep even to replace military programming.

wanton and promigate waste of the public money, and teach the Secretary of War that there is a power which dares even to rebuke military presumption.

Upon an appropriation of \$100,000, made by the last Congress for the water-works, and nearly all of which has been expended in surveys, &c., Captain Meigs is about to negotiate a contract for 40,000,000 of bricks. Let it be remembered, too, that this quantity is only a part of all the bricks which will be required, if the grand and magnificent plan we have seen shadowed forth in the government organs here, is carried out. To build a culvert of sufficient strength, fourteen miles long and nine feet in diameter, as designed, will take 53,813,740 bricks, as any one may readily see who will take the trouble to make the calculation. These bricks will cost not less than \$538,137. To lay them will cost even more than those laid at the Capitol, because the work is all arching, and none plain work; but, say \$8 per thousand—the cost of laying will be \$430,508. The lime, cement, and sand, the excavations, the building of dams, the excavations and construction of reservoirs, the laying of the pipes for distribution of the water, and other necessary work and material, will swell the expense to a sum afficient to swallow up seven millions of the public treasure—enough to sustain the State governments of half the States in the Union for a whole year.

Other Newspaper Correspondence.

seven millions of the public treasure—enough to sustain the State governments of half the States in the Union for a whole year.

Other Newspaper Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.]

The question is now every where assed. "why don't the President set that the laws are exceuted, and put as ead to the disgraceful disturbances at Erie?" For continuous days and weeks the great mail route between the East and West is obstruced by a lawless mob—the unils are delayed—the injunctions and decrees of the United States incust Courts are disregarded and violated, and the commerce between the states suspended, by this lawless mob. Why are not prompt and efficient means taken to put as end to these acts, so disgraceful to our national interests? In 1194, General Washington premptly put down the Pennsylvania Whiskey Receilion, and why don't General Pierce and his particulored Cabinet arouse frem their "masterh insolvity?" Personal application has been made to the President to do something, and it is boped and expected that he will take the subject into deliberate consideration. By reference to the Cabinet organ (the Union) you will see that the Pennsylvania Governor, who "a sympathises" with the Krie rictors, is an expecial pet of the administration, and this fact may occasion further delay in mail transportation, and increase the piles of goods and products at Buffale, Dunkirk and Cleveland. What are mail and commercial facilities compared with sustaining a gubernatorial humbug supporter?

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun ]

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1954.

The announcement to-day, that General Case would himself move, in the Senate, the repeal of so much of the Missouri compromise as might prevent the people of the Territory, during the territorial state, from introducing involuntary servitude, if that saited their conditions. (of which they alone are the best judges.) seems to have created some senation; though this post ion of the veter an stateman is nothing but a legitimate and legical consequence of

claim of Richard W. Meade was the first on the calendar, and i might say that it ought to be the first private claim paid by this government. The claim has been so long remembered that it has been forgot. Mr. Chandler's report on the subject is very able, broad and satisfactory. At the next private bill day, I trust that both the friends and the opponents, if any there are, of the Meade claim, will be ready to face it.

membered that it has been forgot. Ar. Chandler's report on the subject is very able, broad and satisfactory. At the next private bill day, I trust that both the friends and the opponents, if any there are, of the Meade claim, will be ready to face it.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.]

WARRINGTON Jan. 5, 1384.

Things are opening rich, and the present administration is gathering around itself a world of trouble. The only way to escape is to join the hards or the whigs. It is sure to founder under its present free soil platform. And here I beg to say that I am a free soiler. But for the administration to be so is the height of abundity. It is free soil, however, not upon principle—for, alas, it has no principle—to not have been drawmed into an affiliation with the locofoco wing of the free soil party of New York, under the lead of as corrupt and unprincipled a set of secundrals as ever sought political distinction.

The cabinet is now trembling to an extent to be compared with the delirium tremens. It is pleedged to progress and extension. Every step it takes to promote these objects is inconsiderate and pearlie. Story it is there is no master mind connected with the administration. Marcy is claimed to be an able man; but he is involved in an endless labyrinth of political schemes and self aggrandisenent, so as to render him imbedile. It would astonish the sation to learn how the administration is demounced by those who threw up their cape and shouted hall Columbia upon the celivery of Piecre's inaugural address.

Mr. Gadsden, the Minister to Mexico, has, it is well assertanced, negatiated a treaty with Mexico for all Sonora and Lower California for the sum of \$40,000,000. He did not know, it may be presumed, that Mr. Walker and his thirty nine asseciates had conquered that country and established a republic.

By paring off a portion of California there will be territory sufficient for three new States. Of course they will be alare States. It will awaken a fierce controversy knowly made and the countr

NERBIST ALS DECRIPATION OF THE VIRGINIA LATE DECRIPATION OF THE VIRGINIA LATE DECRIPATION OF THE VIRGINIA DECRIPATION OF THE VIRGINIA LATE DECRIPATION OF THE VIRGINI

On the 12th of January, there were of treasury warrants entered on the books of the Department—For the redemption of stocks. \$20,731 56
For Treasury Department, exclusive of \$601.25 For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks, 9,691 25
For the Customs, 1,093 15
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources, 48 89
For the War Department, 157,090 00
For the Navy Department, 84,200 82
For the Interior Department, 7,754 64
A RECRUTE'S BOUNST LAND.
By a decision of the Second Comptroller the regimed bounty under the law of January 12, 1947,

cannot be paid to the recruit, no matter how long he has served unless he has "joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve," according to the 2d section of the law, unless the United States put it out of his power ever to join his regiment, by disbanding him, in which latter ase the retained bounty is to be paid at the time of discharge.

Examination of Judge William L. Spooner, Capt. Tr.os. S. Lukens, Six Lieutenants and One Hundred and Four Policemen, on Charpe of Riot on Christmas Evening— Greaz Excitement-Investigation not yet Concluded.

Concluded.

[From the Cincinnati Gasette.]
FIRST DAY.

The celebrated trial of Judge Spooner, Captain Lukens, and the entire police force of the city, commenced yester, and the entire police force of the city, commenced yester, in Greenwood Hall. The excitement which attended the investigation exceeded anything ever before witnessed in this city. The Hall, capable of containing three thousand persons, was filled to its utmost capacity, and we learn that hundreds were compelled to leave without gaining admission. Within the bar, (a temporary structure,) were seated on the right hand of the magistrate the prisoners, a formidable array of men, and their attormeys. On the left were seated over two hundred witnesses, male and female.

es, mais and temais.

The names of the priseners were called, as follows:—win. L. Spooner, Thomas S. Lukens, Win. Philips. Joseph Cassicy, John F. Cramer, Michael Dowling, Perry H. Kleine, Particl Sharkey, John Fleck, William Long, William Bedding, Coursed Stutuman, Francis Housman, A. P. Crippen, Francis Shebly, Benjamin Smith, John Krass, Hivam Kimball, B. F. Rhodes, William Westworth, Benjamin Smith, John Baldwin. G. Thayer, Benjamin Metaker, Herman Pape, William Freeman, Jacob Starr, James Norris, John Grogan, Lawrence Weingartner, Michael Mobig, John Schneise, William Meader, Lewis Parker, A. Schurger, Anthony Schofer, James Gorman, Elmore Hurrell, Benjamin Philips, John Fittpatrick, Brice Worley, Patrick Gallagher, A. Williamson, Freedrick, Proceeding, States, Scholm Motta, Chas. S. Young, William Moore, Henry Schumen, Bengen Bagier, William Allen, Samuel Foley, Angew Vas Ansdol, Daniel Davidson, Geo. Williams, Henry Musuman, John Kormeher, Matthew Leichtenduhl, John Zeigler, Lewis Draster, John Stuttman, Samuel Bloom Cornelius Murphy, Benjamin Shuttnok, Phinesa Endacon, Timolshy Braiter, John Stuttman, Samuel Bloom Cornelius Murphy, Benjamin Shuttnok, Phinesa Endacon, Timolshy Braster, John Stuttman, Samuel Bloom Cornelius Murphy, Benjamin Shuttnok, Phinesa Endacon, Timolshy Braster, John Stuttman, Samuel Bloom Cornelius Murphy, Benjamin Shuttnok, Phinesa Endacon, Timolshy Braster, John Stavene, Lewis Hanuman, Barney Ertel, Christian Schomen, Martin Staley, Francis Schith, Frank Weightman, Jas. Campbell, William Hardin, Thos. Mears, and John Jedgies.

All but fire answered to their names, and for two of the absentees an excuse was undered by their counsel, that slokness prevented their attendance. The three others were sent for and brought into court. From an in timation made by Judge Walker, the Court decided that the hours of resonous would be from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

The recognizances of the fellowing defendants were coloners of the American Scholey, The County of

Mr Smith sched-Do you know who is the editor of the

Mr Smith sched—Do you know who is the editor of the Hochwachier?
Judge Walker—What is the object of these questions?
Mr Smith—It is to lay the foundation for introducing the paper in testimony.
Judge Walker replied that the questions now asked he deemed irrelevant, but when the paper was introduced they should object. He remarked that the members of the procession were freemen, and were entitled to the street, and the article in the Hochwachier did not justify the "pitching in" of the police. If the srticles in that paper were libellous, there was a way to reach the proprietor and have redress. (Here the benches began to break down beneath the weight of the people piled upon them, oreating great confusion and excitement.)
The Court observed that the hour of adjournment had arrived, and they would take a recess until 2 P. M., and in the meantime the benches should be removed from the hall.

APTERNOON SESSION.

At the close of the morning ression, I stated that no newspaper article should justify a riot. I will make that proposition now, and waive any further remarks until I have heard from the other side.

Mr. Grossbeck said—It is not at all unlikely that the case will be more protracted than any of us ocule decire. If the protection about the control of the protection about the control of the protection about the control of the protection was such as decired that the control of the protection was such an one that should be arrested and dispersed as riot. He claimed that the mottoes emblasones upon the bancers under which the procession marched were copied from said newspapers, and were calculated to produce a riot. He claimed that the consection of the articles with the procession was to show the in-ent and what would justify a riot, but contended that a newspaper publication would justify a riot, but contended that a newspaper publication shows the objects and software of the procession. Mr. Smith in a very warm argument claimed that the introduction of the newspapers as testimacy was relevant to the issue.

Judge Walker replied in a very warm tone. He was surprised at the attack made upon the Freemen. He loved the pame better than the name of desults. A nobler same he did not know, and thanked food that in this control of the state of tasts. One of them had on it "down with Bedin!" and I say—if history be true—I say "down with Bedin!" (Fremendous cherrise) you the deray. He continued—"And who would dare stand up as the friend of such a man?" If the publication was of a most attroclous character, did it justify a riot. No sir, Mr. Walker were a matter of tasts. One of them had on it will be such as a control of the publication was of a most attroclous character, did it justify a riot. No sir, Mr. Walker continued in an argument of over half an hour, resisting the legality of the qualities of the publication was of a most attroclous character, the such publication was of a most attroclous character, the such publica

heard cries of "Down with Bedini;" Capt. Lukens shot in the direction of the procession.

James H. Walter sworn—On Christimas night I was retiring to bed, when my wife attracted my attention to a procession in the street; I reside on Race, above Ninth street; I looked out and mw transparencies and a great crowd of people in the street; and them pass by; they halted sear my house; heard a single shot fired, and then a succession of shots; some run back, and a confusion en sued; think the procession had reached the corner of Ninth and Plum; they were passing along quietly; the streets and sidewalts were crowded with men, womes, and boys; the transparencies seemed indirous to me; one of them had on "Down with Bedini;" I saw nothing out of the way, or in the nature of an outbreak; on the contrary, they seemed to be mirthful and jovial; don't think the peace of the neighborhood was disturbed by the procession; at the Mayor's examination, heard searly the entire polise say that they were there and made arrests; Frank finith, Kleine, Steinreed, and Lieut Housman were among those who stated that they made arrests on that night.

Cross examined—By residence is on Race, above Ninth; my house runs back on Ninth street, and from my back window I saw the procession; there was but little demonstration, and from the transparencies thought they were gotten up on account of the contempt in which they held Bedini; I saw the efflay, but did not know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but once have held bedini; I saw the efflay, but did not know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't know what it mean; saw other transparencies, but don't

SECOND DAY.

Jax 10—The Court coursed at mine o'clock. The attendance of specific court course and a large as on the day previous, but among the same and a large as on the day previous, but among the same and the trial progressed. The examination of witnesses commenced by calling the stand—Banuel Isinberger, sworn.—Live in Mohawit; he knew that a man amand Christian Bichaells was whipped by one of the watchmen; went along with the procession say that an an an the procession and he was shot in the glasses, and in the procession as he was shot in the glasses, and in the procession as he was shot in the glasses, and in the procession as he was shot in the glasses, and in the procession as he was shot in the glasses of the day in the same with a handle and a pleec of lead on the end; Blall; the character of the procession at the Freeman's Hall; the character of the procession at the Freeman's Hall; the character of the procession at the Freeman's Hall; the character of the procession at the Freeman's Hall; the character of the procession at the procession was repulsed. The procession was repulsed, and they all run back pro but some we have a subject to the procession that the procession at the procession at the proc

no horns, but heard some boys on the sidewalk playing trumpets; heard no shouting sor ories of "blown with Bedini;" could distinguish a man about thirty feet; Eskerling had turned round to run before he was shot; awe the wounds, but did not know what was takes out, shot or belis: there were found to run before he was shot; as the would farmsh a statemut of was were present; twould abridge proceedings. Mr. Smith replied that they were, not prepared.

Joseph Bertie—I walked out on Third street, near my house; hand that the Freeugen were to burn Bedind in angre, don't know who told me. I. walked up to Free made concerning Bedin—that Bedini had dene wrong in Italy to Upo Bait; were decent speeches; for liberty were made concerning Bedin—that Bedini had dene wrong in Italy to Upo Bait; were decent speeches; they wald they would make a procession and burn Bedinis and the speech as far as I know; no resolutions passed except to make a procession and burn Bedinis and Italy to Upo Bait; were decent spig out Frith reset; naw the transpuracies; saw on ore "No Popery;" another one. "Bown with Bedini." I saw a little thing in which Bedini was hanging, and saw a straw fixing in the procession; he procession was devent; was not in the procession; he procession was devent; was not in the procession; whe procession was devent; was not in the procession; whe procession was devent; was not in the procession; whe procession was devent; was not in the procession; where the watch home; some one to did not of struck; while he watch home; some one so told me to go home or I would be put in the watch home; one ose told me to go home or I would be put in the watchhouse; do not see the sidewalt; saw no paren shot or struck; went to the watch home; some ose told me to go home or I would be put in the watchhouse; do not show the sidewalt Bedini Bedini was three were speaking against Bedini Research Bedini Bedini was three were speaking against Bedini Research Bedini Bedini was the Babop's house; don't know the bedini was given be sidewalt

string in the head for about an hour and a half or two hours; he was not struck after he came to his sense; two watchmen struck him, and he was taken to the watch was put in the cell, and expects the blow in his neck twas given at the time he was put in the cell, they used obscene language and said "served you right, you d—n Dutchman." Cannot say whether any others were struck in the watch house; Christian Shafer laughed and sneered. I have been alled the said obscene laughed and served. I have been any other they were put in the cells; and same ber of the Freemen's Society.

Cross-examined—When they came down to the corner of Plum and Ninth atreets they were marching peaceably, and when the oflicers came us, the procession retreated; cat music is growning, hissing, &o.; they had therefore the said the

tection; the procession was in rection transparencies in the procession; on "Love liberty, equality and businantly, priests, no kings," and another "Dow Popery," another a cross with Bedini man dressed with a cap on it; I decorate with his eyes turned upwards, as if in thought he must be a saint; It had a head; there is a placard on the door the did in that hall shall be private, but committees were sent out to lavie the Go to attend and participate in the meeting Mr. Springer recalled—Do not know the me. The court here adjourned.

are wetchases there, besset pictics first after the serieses, such as the series of th the terman. It was tertically the terminal to the North overrun the Roman empire and four institutions among the Orlic and Romanic a man tribe consisted then of a considerary, munities, which were again subdivided. Which every tribe was its own republic, heerty. It is true they had hings, but thou not such hings as their are in Europe now. Were very like the leacer of some modern expedition, who sats up a government army, and a republic without a people from this system of petty kingship that institutions of the middle ages were introduced the pewer of the Church same is. Absoluted origin of all the Roman institutions and this why the German tribes who satiled in R man lost their ancient independence. But this dopping he would institutions were introduced man countries, into which Rome never carried his R is explained thus.—They were introduced by a man Church, and the conquest by the Franks Charlemagne, which took place about 1060 year. The most independent and powerful of the German were the Excons, who lived between the Elbe and Rhine. Charlemagne conquered them, but it was after a continued stangther that they were obligated in through the dogmas of the church. It is to fact that wherever Romanism did not, pour trate, there the people have yet preserved their in pendence and liberty. Charlemagne combined acasty, the German tribes into one empire, and introduced fendalism through the dogmas of the church. It is to be noted that the people of the North always tried to make feudalism Roman; and hence the great structure and the control of the control of

The Strike in the Coal Regions.

The regular strike among the working miners in the Cumberland coal regions will cause the suspension of all shipments of coal thence for some time to come. The rate has been 35 cents until lately, when the Cumberland Coal Company refused to give over 28 cents. The working men, in consequence, combined, and insist upon 40 cents. It is stated that at 25 cents they can sare \$2 per day, and that 40 cents wild give them \$3. The additional charge of 50 cents we not give them \$3. The additional charge of 50 cents are they can sare \$2 per day, and that 40 cents wild give them \$3. The additional charge of 50 cents we not Railroad Company, and the present rate of freights by sea from Baitimore, which is no four dollars per ton, it is also stated, precludes the possibility of the company's giving way in price. The men, however, were content at the 35 cents until the attempted reduction to 28 cents was made.

The Cumberland Miners' Journal of the 13th Inst. says:—"In consequence of the miners' strike it is not probable we shall be troubled with a ocal report next week. Both parties seem to be firm in their purposes, and it is hard to tell when operations will again be resumed. The effect will be to diminish the revenues of the railroad company for the mosth, and in fact to diminish the revenues of the various coal companies will, we understand, meet in this place to day to take into condideration the present state of the coal trade, and to fix the rate per ton for mining coal to be paid by them for the next six months.

in this place to day to take into consideration the present state of the contirade, and to fix the rate per ion for mining coal to be paid by them for the next six months.

Three Persons Died From Earing Putrid Max—A Housinis Speriacis—On Sunday, the lat inst, we visited a house on State street, sear the river, where we witnessed a sight such as we trust we may never again betols. We found in a damp, wet, unwholecome bearment, a family a med Clow, the man apparently a shiftness, lary fellow; his wife, a woman of perhaps forty years, lying dead upon a board on one side of a little icom, is which the only thing woveable was a bedtteed, with a few old rage upon it while on the floor at its foot, upon so old piece of carpeting, lay her son, a vour g men of about twenty three years old, apparently dying. The other room contained a small store, an old table and two or three old chairs. There was no fire, and nothing to make one of and the family, such as were not sick, (the bushand and three entiliers) were entilely without food. The aqualer and poverty of the place are altogether indescribable. They were provided with some firewood, and something to eat by Mr. G. Tolley Almahouse Commissioner, and in the afternoom an inquest, was held on the body of the woman, Susan Cow. It appeared in evidence, that the family had several days previous eaten the entire liver of the cow which died in that seighborhood, of which mention was made leat week, (and which is now exposed to have been potenned.) and subsequently had eaten a piece of "cornect beef," obtained previous to the destruction of what remained of it by the seawenger. Dr. Frary testified that the wiman undoubtedly died from appeared that other families living in the same house, had lost four hogs from eating the offal of the cow, two of which were dressed, and one out up and packed cown. The Mayor, who was present, at once caused the pork to be destroyed, though the owners (irishmen,) seemed down. The Mayor, who was present, at once caused the pork to be destroyed, t

PIRE IN CAMERILAVILLE, KT.—On the 5th inst. a fire occurred in Cambelisville, Taylor occurry, Ky., which laid is ashes a considerable portion of that villings. The principal sufferers are lieure Newton Smith, A Came, T Case, Dr. Shattel worth, and F. H. Levis.—the latter probably is the largest sufferer. W. G. Bibbard & Co also sustained considerable ions. The buildings were cinc pally frame, and there being no fire engine in the cinc pally frame, and there being no fire engine in the cinc, it was impossible to arrest the flames un in they destroyed an entire block.